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Brandt, Kosygin, Will Sign Treaty, Confer in Moscow

By John M. Goshko

TONN, Aug. 9 (W.P.)—Chancellor Willy Brandt and Soviet Premier Kosygin will have a long discussion when Mr. Brandt goes now this week for the signing of a West German-Soviet non-aggression treaty, according to Bonn's chief spokesman, Conrad Ahlers. Mr. Ahlers added that the talk would cover the entire range of Moscow relations "beyond the treaty."

At Saturday night, the Bonn government had announced that Brandt personally would lead the West German delegation at the signing ceremony and that he and Mr. Kosygin would sign the treaty in addition to Foreign Ministers Walter Scheel and Andrei Gromyko.

His trip will mark the first time that a West German head of government has visited the Soviet capital since 1956, when the late Chancellor Konrad Adenauer went there to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Détente in Europe

Mr. Ahlers said the Brandt-Kosygin meeting would range over such subjects as future technological, commercial, cultural and economic relations. In addition, he added, they will discuss how the treaty affects the movement of troops in Europe and the over-all problem of East-West relations.

In this respect, Mr. Ahlers said that Mr. Brandt would reaffirm to the Russians his pledge not to submit the treaty to the West German parliament for ratification until there is progress in comprehensive four-power talks on the status of Berlin.

Sometime this week, Mr. Ahlers also revealed, the Bonn government plans to send letters to its three Western allies—the United States, Britain and France—informing them officially of Mr. Brandt's Moscow trip and stating the West Germans' view that the treaty will have a positive impact on maintaining peace in Europe.

In response to questions, the spokesman conceded that all the cards are contingent upon the West German cabinet approving the treaty negotiated by Mr. Scheel and Mr. Gromyko and initiated by them last Friday. But he indicated that such approval is a virtually foregone conclusion and that the big remaining question is not whether Mr. Brandt will go to Moscow, but when.

It is known that both sides are hopeful that the signing ceremony will take place Wednesday.

However, Mr. Ahlers said that while the ceremony almost certainly will be this week, the precise day had not been fixed.

Score of Suspects Held.

A largest police manhunt in Uruguayan history has resulted in arrest of scores of Tupamaro rebels, including several of the leaders of the guerrillas. But efforts failed to find the signer.

Afternoon, a local radio received an anonymous phone call announcing that

Milone had been executed.

The location of his body is to be announced within a few days. The caller indicated that two other prisoners would also be killed if the government insisted in its refusal to ransom him.

Police discounted the authenticity of the call, but other qualified sources considered that it may be genuine.

Joe Paul VI was one of many dignitaries appearing to the rebels by messages sent to stations here.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Rome to Restrict Private Vehicles To Clear Streets for Buses, Taxis

ROMA, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Thousands of Roman motorists will have a nasty surprise waiting for them when they return from vacation—a revolutionary traffic plan that clearly favors public transport at the expense of private cars.

The Via del Corso, one of the city's main arteries, will be closed to cars. Another key street, Via Nazionale, will admit private traffic in one direction only. Buses and taxis will be free to travel in both directions.

The plan, published in the newspapers today, also calls for the creation of more "pedestrian islands" such as the Piazza venezia or the plaza in which the Trevi Fountain is located.

There neither cars nor buses are allowed.

City officials said that the new plan is designed to facilitate a entry and exit of buses which carry an estimated 500,000 passengers every day. Bus drivers have long been asking the government to take steps of this kind.

The new regulations, scheduled to come into effect in October, are expected to antagonize private motorists. Traffic in the crowded streets of the city center already is congested and parking is usually not to be found.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Cornfield Begins IOS Proxy Fight

Predicting He Will Regain Control of His Empire

By Jonathan C. Randal

GENEVA, Aug. 9 (W.P.)—Bernard Cornfield, deposed chairman of Investors Overseas Services, today formally opened hostilities and outlined an empire which he claimed gives him control of the ailing offshore mutual-fund empire.

In a news conference at his Geneva villa, Mr. Cornfield revealed that he had carried out his threat to wage a proxy fight by sending a formal letter to IOS management demanding a special shareholders' meeting "at the earliest practicable time."

Dressed in blue jeans, an Oleg Cassini sports shirt and socks, slippers, the bearded leader of IOS told an informal news conference that no proxy fight technically was involved since "I've already got control of the company."

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)



QUIET ON THE CANAL—An Israeli soldier on the Suez Canal raises his steel helmet on a submachine gun over his trench position to test the cease-fire. There was no shot.

Kosygin, in Interview, Says Russia Strives to Promote World Détente

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (AP)—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, in his first interview with a foreign journalist in 18 months, says the Soviet Union is striving to promote a détente in the world and eliminate armed conflicts such as those in Indochina and the Middle East.

The Soviet leader is understanding

of "magnificent ambitions" but

world should, in the interests of

strengthening peace, in the direc-

tion of a détente, rather than pro-

motion of tensions," Mr. Kosygin

said. Kishore Narayanan, chairman

of the editorial board of The Patriot, a pro-Moscow daily paper,

The interview, held in Moscow

Friday, was published in Monday

morning editions of the newspaper.

Mr. Kosygin did not spell out

details of the Soviet initiatives,

but he said: "We are undertaking

these steps, in particular, through

various international contacts,

through the United Nations and

in our negotiations with interested

parties."

Political Solutions.

In general, Mr. Kosygin said, "A

wide range of talks is being con-

ducted between states or groups of

states and in world organizations

at present, in the hope that politi-

cal, rather than military, solu-

tions would be reached."

The premier summarized the

Soviet goals in one sentence: "Our

policy is to promote a détente in

the world; to eliminate current

armed conflicts and do our utmost

to prevent the reappearance of

conflicts between nations."

He then listed several specific

world-problem areas where he said

the Soviet Union was trying to

bring about a détente.

These included:

• Indochina: "We are trying to

do everything possible to stop the

aggressive war in Indochina, which

was unleashed and which is being

waged by American imperialists,"

he said.

Again, Mr. Kosygin did not elab-

orate on what the Soviet Union

was doing specifically.

But he said: "The Soviet Union

supports a political solution of the

problem, with strict respect for the

rights of the people of Indochina to

settle their affairs without foreign

interference."

The Soviet premier added that

In Cambodia, North Vietnamese

and Viet Cong troops attacked nine

Israeli Warplanes Hit Guerrillas in Lebanon

1st Air Raid 'Retaliation'; Canal Quiet

JERUSALEM, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—

Israel hit back at Arab commandos

today, sending its jets in a

retaliatory raid over the cease-fire

lines for the first time since the

Middle East truce began at mid-

night Friday.

The raid, staged as the Israeli

cabinet discussed its next step in

the current peace move, struck at

targets in southern Lebanon.

Lebanon is not included in the

U.S. peace-seeking plan.

An Israeli Army spokesman said

the jets attacked guerrilla pos-

itions on the slopes of Mount Hermon

after small arms and mortars

were fired from Lebanese territory

into the Israeli villages of Misgav Am and Kfar Giladi yesterday.

All the planes returned safely,

the spokesman said.

Jerusalem reported that not a

single shot had been fired along

the Suez Canal since the 90-day

cease-fire came into effect.

A formation of three high-flying

jets passed from south to north

along the Suez Canal this morn-

ing but Israeli military sources

declined to say if aerial supervi-

sion of the cease-fire along the

canal had started.

The source also declined to say

whether the aircraft were Israeli

or Egyptian and would say only

that "there was no shooting on

the canal today and the situation

there is routine."

Although the canal was peaceful,

Israel said Arab guerrilla activi-

ty elsewhere, has increased, highlight-

ing the rejection by Arab com-

mandos of the peace efforts, the

Israeli spokesman said.

Observers here believe that to-

day's air raids will not affect the

working of the peace plan, since

the guerrillas themselves have

rejected it. But the air strike and

the attacks which prompted it

made it clear that the Israeli-Egyptian cease-fire does not mean

all fronts are quiet.

Since the cease-fire began, six

Arab guerrillas have been killed

and eight captured, and five Is-

raelis were wounded in clashes on

the occupied Syrian Golan Heights

and in the southern Jordan valley.

Two Israelis were wounded and

four guerrillas killed today in an

encounter north of the Dead Sea

and two guerrillas died yesterday

on the Golan Heights, a military

spokesman said. The eight pris-

U.S. Used Promises, Threats To Persuade Israel to Yield

(Continued from Page 1)
of a military means for a political goal.

There was, to be sure, a military purpose—to equalize Egyptian strength against the increasingly damaging Israeli deep-penetration bombing, lest the country or at least the Russians' chosen instrument, President Gamal Abdel Nasser, collapse. But this was the lesser objective.

The major purpose, the political one, was to frighten Washington to such a degree as to induce it to force Israel to relieve the crisis by accepting the principle that the Soviet Union and its Arab clients hold up permanent total withdrawal from the territories occupied in the six-day war.

In that major purpose, the Russian tactic has achieved considerable success. Israel has in fact receded from its position against withdrawal that it had rigidly clung to—in public pronouncements—for three years.

The consequences in the United States of the stepped-up Russian military intervention in Egypt were twofold. One was positive from Israel's point of view, the other quite the opposite.

• America recognized vividly that a new dimension of danger had been injected into the Middle East with the threat of active American-Soviet military confrontation. The American reaction was acceptance of the need for the immediate replenishing and improving of Israel's supply of weapons.

• The second result was the one Russia intended. The United States was indeed dismayed by the prospective danger and at once demanded of Israel that it move to solve the tense crisis by relaxing its insistence on those of its peace terms that were apparently preventing a political, negotiated settlement. Principally, it must recede from its refusal to agree to some "withdrawal" of its troops and dominion from the occupied territories.

It was at that point that the Israelis think the American tactics were brilliant.

First, the United States analyzed

Israel Hints It Got 4 U.S. Guarantees

By Tom Lambert

JERUSALEM, Aug. 9.—Although neither American nor Israeli officials will define or comment on them, the Nixon administration seems to have offered Israel at least the following guarantees to induce it to accept the United States' Mideast peace-seeking proposal:

• That there would be no ceasefire with Egypt until Israel was satisfied with its proposed terms and further satisfied that the Egyptians and Russians would not re-inforce or rearm their units in the Suez Canal area while the agreement is in effect.

• That Israel need not pull back its forces from the Arab lands it now occupies until a peace treaty with the Arabs is signed, and that it need not withdraw them from every foot of those lands;

• That the United States will not retreat from the Middle East if a peace treaty is achieved, but will maintain a balance of power with the Soviet Union in this region;

• That Israel will be sold or given the weapons it needs if the peace effort collapses.

To date, none of those conditions has been made public. But there have been sufficient hints of their content in Israeli officials' speeches and remarks and in presumably inspired Israeli newspaper "leaks" to project the four points listed above.

In addition, given the Israelis' initial distaste for the American proposal and their conditional acceptance of it, it seems safe to assume that the Nixon administration also has guaranteed Israel it will back as far as possible the Israeli positions taken during negotiations expected to get under way soon.

None to Arabs

There is no indication here that the Nixon administration extended any guarantees to Egypt and Jordan. There is speculation that the United States has exchanged guarantees with the Russians in connection with the American proposal—that the U.S. will not deliver any weapons to Israel if the Russians will not send any to Egypt while the cease-fire and expected peace talks are underway.

American guarantees to Israel appear to have been extended in a July 23 letter from President Nixon to Prime Minister Golda Meir, and in later meetings between American and Israeli officials here, in Tel Aviv and in Washington.

The United States and Israel seem to have agreed to keep the guarantees secret, and to have agreed that Israeli officials can mention or hint at them existence without elaborating upon them.

Thus, without defining them, Mrs. Meir, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon have mentioned those guarantees vaguely under various descriptions—obligations, assurances, clarifications—in explaining Israel's acceptance of the American proposal.

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Pravda Calls Truce Step To Real Peace Sees Difficult Road To Solve All Problems

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Aug. 9 (NYT).—The Soviet Union said today that the Egyptian-Israeli cease-fire was "an important first step" toward a lasting Middle East settlement.

Moscow affirmed that such a settlement must be based on the Nov. 22, 1967 Security Council resolution, which it called "the only possible basis" for a solution of the conflict.

It stressed that the resolution requires the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territory and Arab recognition of Israel's sovereignty.

In the first authoritative Soviet comment since the cease-fire went into effect, Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said that there now exists "real possibilities for a settlement."

But, in a signed editorial, Pravda warned that the "difficult road will have to be traveled" before all problems are solved.

Alluding to the opposition to a political settlement voiced by Iraq, Syria, Algeria and most Palestinian groups, Pravda said that both "substantive and artificially created obstacles" must be overcome.

In the Soviet view, the objections raised to current peace efforts from these Arab quarters are "irrational" and self-defeating to the Arab cause. Thus, in Russian jargon, they are "artificial."

At the same time, the United States took the Rogers plan first to Egypt and Jordan, correctly anticipating their acceptance and knowing that, once they did agree, it would be impossible for Israel not to.

Then, in its approaches to Israel, the State Department fixed on the proper psychological premise that whereas the government would budge at pressure and might remain unmoved, it could not resist the lure of what it desperately needed: expensive modern weapons, in large supply, that it must have in the face of the Russian involvement.

Pravda, reflecting Soviet concern that opportunities not be wasted, said that "the matter at hand is to take advantage of the possibilities and to move along the road from a temporary cease-fire to a stable peace, and to fulfill the Security Council's November resolution fully and without reservations."

The stress on "without reservations" was an indirect reminder to the United States and Israel that Moscow will continue to support the Arab demand for complete Israeli withdrawal as a precondition for settlement.

ed the Russian position as not intending the destruction of Israel—however much to the contrary has been spoken and written here and in America—but aimed at getting a political solution to the Israel-Arab conflict. It is interesting to note that this is also the majority, although certainly not the unanimous view in the Israeli government.

The deduction was that the Russians could be relied on to pressure the Arabs into making concessions toward getting another round of negotiations started.

The Americans at once put the heat on the Soviet Union with what the Israelis believe were some extraordinarily blunt and forceful words about the prospect of confrontation and the American position in such an event.

It is clear that the Soviet Union has made Egypt accept the American proposal—Mr. Nasser's long stay in Moscow suggests that it was a hard fight—even at the cost of open diplomatic war with Iraq and Algeria, something close to it with Syria and a sharp break with the Palestinian fedayeen. It is also a clear break from the Arab nations' pledge at Khartoum in 1967 of "no negotiations, no recognition, no peace."

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Bomb-Shattered Suez Quiet On Second Day of Cease-Fire

By Raymond H. Anderson

SUEZ, U.A.R., Aug. 9 (NYT).—Egyptian troops in this war-shattered town were vigilant and wary today as the cease-fire with Israeli forces neared the end of its second day. No shooting incidents were reported.

Arab soldiers on duty near the Suez Canal, in steel helmets and with weapons at hand, were cautious about stepping into the open in view of Israeli troops dug in positions a few hundred yards away.

Informed sources said Turkish Foreign Minister Ismail Sahri Cagilayangil said Turkey is willing to do its best, since such an effort fits in with Turkish Mideast policy. But he was pessimistic about chances for success.

Egyptian Army officers here at first believed that the planes had intruded across the waterway and that the reports had been warning shots by Egyptian anti-aircraft guns.

Under the cease-fire agreement, reconnaissance aircraft are not to cross the waterway.

Later, however, a lieutenant-colonel in military intelligence reported that the Israeli planes had not flown beyond the Suez Canal.

Mr. Teknok said that the name of Israel's proposed negotiator "has not been announced." He did check with the radar monitors and they told us that the jets turned back before reaching the canal."

The noise that sounded like anti-aircraft fire, he said, had been sonic boom from the jets.

Todays trip to the Suez combat zone was the first by journalists since the end of April when the Israeli Air Force began intensive daily attacks against Egyptian positions along the full length of the 100-mile canal.

The result of the heavy bombing were strikingly evident. A rail and road causeway linking the town of Suez with Port Tewfik, beside the canal, had been shattered, the roadway demolished and the steel rails twisted and scarred.

Dozens of bomb craters, some 30 or 40 feet wide, pitted the dirt back into some of the craters to make a passable road to Port Tewfik.

"The last Israeli air raid here was four days ago," said an army lieutenant. "But delayed-action bombs were still exploding yesterday after the cease-fire had started."

Few civilians were in the wreckage-strewn streets. Virtually all of

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ASSOCIATED PRESS
SLUGGER—Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi hits his second single of the game while U.S. Ambassador to Japan Armin H. Meyer (left) umpires during a goodwill softball game Saturday afternoon in Tokyo between the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the U.S. Embassy. The game was played to a diplomatic 8-to-8 tie.

Chichester-Clark Returns To Ulster Amid Party Crisis

BELFAST, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Prime Minister James Chichester-Clark flew back from a vacation in Spain amid a government party crisis today and was greeted by a terrorist explosion in his parliamentary constituency.

Police said a bomb badly damaged an electricity substation at Magherafelt in South Derry, Chichester-Clark's electoral constituency. Two policemen nearby narrowly escaped injury.

The blast brought to four the number of explosions in the past 36 hours. Police and British troops patrolled to guard against civil disturbances. Dozens of soldiers were injured in seven nights of rioting in Belfast and Londonderry last week.

Mr. Chichester-Clark, looking tanned and fit, refused comment on the crisis facing his government but said he was "always optimistic."

Mr. Chichester-Clark, a former minister of agriculture, faced a challenge within his ruling party led by another former agriculture minister, Harry West.

Political sources said that Mr. West and William Craig, former home affairs minister, planned to take advantage of grass-roots dissatisfaction to try to oust Mr. Chichester-Clark.

"He could fall within a week," Mr. West said today. "He's a nice fellow, but most people at the grass-roots level are absolutely incensed over the way the province is being run."

Mr. Chichester-Clark faces a revolt by right-wing backbenchers who want stern action taken against Roman Catholic rioters.

The biggest challenge to Mr. Chichester-Clark will come at a special meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council, which demanded a meeting with him as soon as he returned from vacation.

Political sources said that Mr. West and Mr. Craig have gained control of this council, an influential body in government politics.

Mr. Chichester-Clark also faces votes of no confidence during a meeting of his constituency supporters in Londonderry tomorrow.

The prime minister has a majority of five seats in the 52-seat provincial Parliament. The loss of only a few backbenchers could bring down his government.

Meanwhile, jeeps carrying police and troops patrolled an area near a customs post at Kilrea on the main Belfast-to-Dublin road where a bomb exploded today, seriously damaging the building. There were no armed clashes along the border at present.

He added that "forests" operating in the world which we like to worsen relations between the Soviet Union and China. Moreover, they would like a clash to occur between the two countries.

"Some American newspapers are especially prominent in this field," Mr. Kosygin charged. "I see that certain circles in the United States are least desirous of proving Soviet-Chinese relations."

"We can state with full authority that all assertions to the effect that the Soviet Union is preparing an attack on China are an attempt at dirty provocation and an attempt through and through."

Brandt to Sign Pact in Russia See Kosygin on Other Issues

(Continued from Page 1)
tonight, Mr. Ahlers said, and will include the opposition Christian Democrats, who have been highly critical of the negotiations with the Russians.

Since the treaty was initiated, the Christian Democrats have been generally reserved in their comments. The most hostile statement came from former Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger, who said he was opposed to signing the treaty unless there had been a satisfactory securing of West Germany's ties to West Berlin.

More typical, however, was the reaction of Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of the Christian Democrats, yesterday, to reconsider their previous refusal to accredit their representative, informed sources said to the Associated Press.

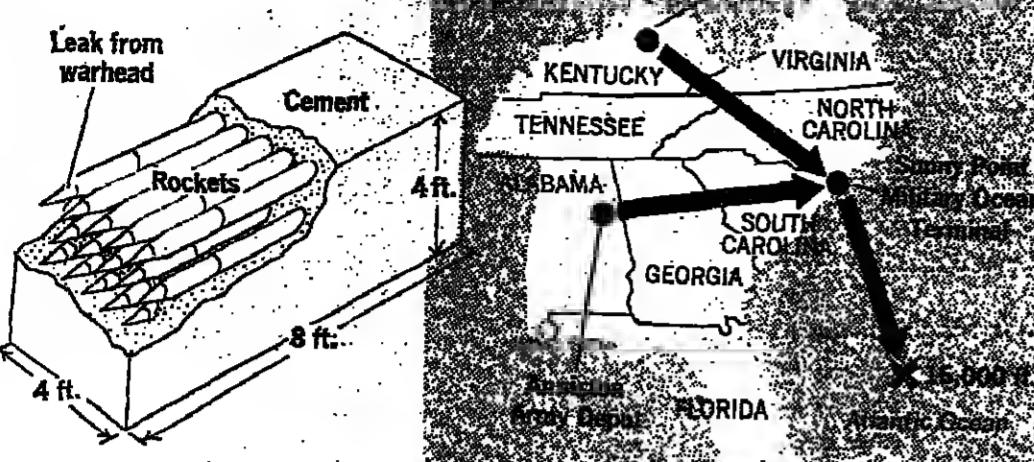
The request was relayed by Polish Foreign Ministry to its ambassadors from Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Italy and Sweden, the sources said. None of the countries has so far.

France Confirms Net
STOCKHOLM, Aug. 9 (UPI).—The French government said the Soviet-West German non-aggression treaty "constitutes an important step on the way to a detente" between East and West.

The government said in a statement that the pact was "in line with the policy that the French government has not ceased advocating."

Berlin Mayor's Support

Op/Ed Col 50



Despite widespread protests, the Army is going ahead with plans to transport nerve gas from two Army depots through the South for eventual burial 16,000 feet beneath the sea (map above). As the diagram shows, the gas is carried in the warheads of rockets encased in concrete coffins, with 30 rockets to each casket. With the revelation that some of the warheads have been leaking gas into the coffins, considerable tension has surrounded the project.

We Look Like Jackasses'

Gas Between Devil and Deep Blue

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP)—lost people—the Army included—agree that the plan to dump 65 tons of deadly nerve gas 16,000 feet deep in the ocean is the best of all possible evils.

"Sure we look like jackasses," aid Brig. Gen. William W. Stone, who had the job last week of explaining the Army's decision to unhappy congressional.

"But what else could we do? This is the stuff that got caught in the transition."

New Ecology Movement

By "transition," Gen. Stone means the new ecology movement but now considers the oceans as an important natural resource, not a dumping ground.

The Army said yesterday that the 600-mile rail trip from Anniston, Ala., and Blue Grass, Ky., will start tomorrow. The loading of 305 concrete vaults at Anniston was completed Friday, the Army said, but loading the 113 vaults at Blue Grass will not be finished until today.

As the Army prepared for the move, United Nations Secretary-General U Thant said the sea dump would violate both a UN resolution and a Geneva convention—a charge State Department officials quickly denied.

Since World War I at least, the oceans' depths have been considered the perfect place to dispose of unwanted munitions. In the early days of the nuclear age, the Atomic Energy Commission dumped radioactive wastes in the same spot in the ocean—283 miles east of Cape Kennedy, Fla.—where the nerve gas will be sunk.

The Army devised its CHASE Plan (Cut Holes And Sink 'Em) in 1968 to get rid of unneeded armaments, including poison gases. In its first operation, the Army sank 3,000 tons of mustard gas packed aboard the SS William Ralston, which was towed out to sea.

10 Operations Since

There have been ten CHASE operations since then, only three of which involved chemical weapons.

The 12,540 rockets, each filled with enough colorless, odorless nerve gas to kill within minutes everything within a quarter of a mile, could not be disposed of any other way.

"A sea dump was the standard way, and that's what we had in mind" when the rockets were built between 1962 and 1966, said Gen. Stone, the Army's director of chemical and nuclear operations.

But things will be different in the future, Army officials assured Congress last week. The new generation of chemical weapons can be safely and easily disarmed without endangering either lives or the environment, Gen. Stone said. Many of them will be binary weapons—with two chemicals that are harmless as long as they are kept apart but become deadly when they are mixed.

The Army's problems with this batch of the nerve gas known chemically as Sarin—but given the code name of GB—started about two years ago when the rockets were encased in steel and concrete "coffins" to make sure they would sink to the bottom of the sea.

Each 6.4-ton "coffin"—three feet wide, four feet deep and almost eight feet long—contains 30 rockets embedded in concrete. Steel plates a quarter-inch thick were wrapped around the concrete.

18 Pounds of Propellant

Besides the nerve gas warhead, each M-55 rocket consists of 18 pounds of propellant, designed to shoot them from the wings of jet planes against enemy troops, and a two-pound burster charge to spread the gas.

It is these explosives that now present the great danger.

These explosives are deteriorating, and one group of experts said it could not guarantee the rockets' stability past Aug. 1—a date some congressmen disputed.

Munitions experts—both from the Army and college campuses—cared that any attempt to remove the rockets from their concrete "coffins" would detonate the explosives—allowing the deadly nerve gas to escape.

Some scientists suggested bury-



HANDLING WITH CARE—Workmen at the Anniston, Ala., Army depot load "coffins" of nerve gas rockets aboard freight cars for shipment to the North Carolina coast. The gas will then be placed on a ship to be sunk in the Atlantic Ocean, off the Florida coast.

Nerve Gas: Human Wave Attacks By China Spurred Hunt for Weapon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (NYT)—When American ground forces in Korea were overwhelmed by Chinese Communist human wave attacks near the Yalu River almost two decades ago, Pentagon policy-makers realized that the situation had forced a challenge upon them: Find a way to stop mass infantry attacks.

Automatic weapons, massed artillery and napalm were effective, but combined they could not produce the body counts necessary to halt the thundering advance of hundreds of thousands of determined men.

For a solution, the Army dug into captured Nazi chemical warfare documents describing Sarin, a nerve gas so lethal that a few pounds could kill thousands of people in minutes if the deadly material were disbursed effectively. One ten-thousandth of an ounce in the lungs can kill.

By the mid-nineteen-fifties, the Army was manufacturing thousands of gallons of Sarin, which it code-named GB.

The "coffins" either in salt chemicals; hydrofluoric acid and mines or in lakes. This idea was isotropy, methylphosphoric acid.

If all 418 "coffins" burst open at once, scientists estimated that one cubic mile of ocean—four miles below the surface—would be polluted. But the Army expects a more gradual disintegration of the concrete and steel containers, lessening the effects.

Scientists didn't really know what effect the gas dump will have on marine life 16,000 feet down. Dr. Howard L. Sanders, a senior scientist at the Woods Hole, Mass., Oceanographic Institute, said the ocean floor has many varieties of sea life, but a limited number of each kind.

Despite the public outcry, most experts firmly believe the gas can be transported safely to Sunny Point, N.C., where it will be loaded on ships.

The ships will head out to sea Aug. 18, to be scuttled in the deep ocean water 283 miles west of the continental shelf.

That left the Army with only one other possibility besides the sea dump—neutralizing the deadly gas in a gigantic nuclear blast. This was the unanimous recommendation of the scientific consultants.

AEC experts at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Nevada concluded last September that they could do the job with an underground blast of a 100-kiloton bomb equivalent to 100,000 tons of TNT and five times the size of the Hiroshima atom bomb.

The AEC commissioners, in a closed meeting last October, decided against having anything to do with destroying the nerve gas because it would be bad public relations.

The ABC refusal left the Army with the deep-sea dump.

Army experts calculated that the deep-sea dump is the cheapest (\$706,000 to sink \$1.6 million worth of rockets) and fastest way to get rid of the poison gas.

And the water itself will neutralize the poison through a chemical reaction known as hydrolysis. The nerve gas will react with the saltwater to form two harmless

substances.

Some scientists suggested bury-

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A statement issued Friday night, Mr. Thant said the Army's decision to dump concrete-enclosed nerve gas 283 miles out into the Atlantic was contrary to the 1968 Geneva Convention on the Rights of Man and a 1967 Assembly resolution about the ocean floor.

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Pueblo Aide Heaps Guilt On Skipper

Denies Assertions In Bucher's Book

By Paul Houston

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 9—Explosives which could have been used to scuttle the USS Pueblo or destroy secret material were not loaded on board because the skipper, Comdr. Lloyd M. Bucher, was "out on the town," the ship's second in command has charged.

Lt. Edward R. Murphy, the Pueblo's former executive officer, says the incident occurred in January, 1968, the night before the intelligence-gathering ship left Japan and cruised into the grasp of North Korea.

Before the enemy stormed on board, the crew was only a small amount of secret data.

Mr. Murphy, who has resigned his Navy commission, made this and other bitter charges against Comdr. Bucher in an interview on the U.S. publication date of the skipper's book, "Bucher: My Story."

Comdr. Bucher, on leave from the Navy post-graduate school at Monterey, Calif., to promote his book, could not be reached for comment. In the book, he accused Mr. Murphy of, among other things, "a total lapse of initiative."

A Book of His Own

Mr. Murphy is compiling a book of his own about the Pueblo affair entitled "Second in Command."

Comdr. Bucher's attorney, Miles Harvey, says most of the Murphy charges are untrue and he doesn't have information on the others. He adds that none of the charges was made by Mr. Murphy at an admiral's court of inquiry, where Mr. Murphy had the opportunity to make them.

In the interview, Mr. Murphy depicted Comdr. Bucher as a "Captain Queso" who was so frustrated at his failure to receive an undersea command he tried to turn the leaky Pueblo into "Bucher's magic submarine."

Mr. Murphy termed Comdr. Bucher's account of the seizure "fabricated." He said that while the Pueblo crew was in captivity, "Bucher was trying to implant in our minds the Bucher story."

The real story, said Mr. Murphy, is that the Pueblo perhaps could have avoided capture and the death of a crew member if Comdr. Bucher had:

- Disengaged from enemy torpedo boats and moved farther out to sea rather than facing oceanographic research.

- Followed combat procedures recommended by a fleet training team at San Diego rather than created confusing ones of his own.

- Considered "the age-old Asian problem of saving face" and not made a "rather arrogant flag hoist to the North Koreans" after the Pueblo had been surrounded.

We Are Leaving

The flag hoist said, in effect, "Thank you for your consideration, we are leaving the area."

Mr. Murphy accused Comdr. Bucher of making Chief Warrant Officer Gene Lacy the scapegoat in the death of crew member Wayne Hodges.

Mr. Murphy said Comdr. Bucher let Seaman Hodges was killed because the ship was stopped as it eased out to sea when heavy fire began.

Mr. Murphy noted that Comdr. Bucher wrote in his book that CWO Lacy, in Comdr. Bucher's presence, had signaled "all stop" to the engine room and "robbed me (Comdr. Bucher) of the last vestige of support in my efforts to save the mission."

Mr. Murphy claimed CWO Lacy's version is that the ship was stopped by the captain's orders . . . If he (Comdr. Bucher) didn't want the ship stopped, all he'd have had to do was walk over to the annunciator and signal "Ahead."

Mr. Murphy said that the night before the Pueblo set sail from Yokosuka, Japan, he informed Comdr. Bucher and the ship's operations officer that TNT had been found to scuttle the ship in an emergency.

"But they stayed out on the town that night and just did not get it on board," Mr. Murphy said. "We found this out after the ship was under way."

Wrap All Lettuce

Mr. Murphy identified Comdr. Bucher's "Queso-type idiosyncrasies" as "having to dip all the eggs in parafin and wrap all the lettuce."

He said that Comdr. Bucher, in writing the Pueblo's manual of regulations, organized the vessel like a submarine rather than a surface ship "and it sure played a lot of havoc."

Mr. Murphy, a Christian Scientist and a teetotaler and non-smoker, complained that the manual omitted customary prohibitions against drinking and gambling on board which Mr. Murphy implied took place.

He said he and Comdr. Bucher clashed frequently over their differing personal habits:

"He became personally affronted that I had refused his offer for a drink or a cigar or a cigarette or whatever."

In responding to the charges, Mr. Harvey, Comdr. Bucher's attorney, said the Pueblo crew indicated in court testimony "they absolutely adored the man. I believe Mr. Murphy finds himself in a very small minority of one."

Navy Secretary John H. Chafee overruled the board of inquiry, which recommended courts-martial for Comdr. Bucher and Lt. Stephen K. Harris, the intelligence officer of the Pueblo, and a letter of reprimand for Mr. Murphy. The three were given land assignments instead.

Capt. Medina's Hometown Has Fiesta for Him

MONTROSE, Colo., Aug. 9 (AP)—Capt. Ernest Medina, charged with responsibility for the alleged My Lai massacre, came home yesterday to a warm welcome from old friends and schoolmates who filled the streets during a fiesta to raise money for his defense.

"I can only tell you I neither ordered a massacre, nor did I see one," he told nearly 2,500 townspeople at a street festival. "My family and I will continue to depend on the truth and with God's help,

truth will prevail."

In two 6-to-1 decisions, the FCC Thursday rejected proposals by the Democratic National Committee and the Business Executives Move for Vietnam peace (BEM).

At the same time, the FCC said that broadcasters "may not arbitrarily refuse" to sell political parties air time to appeal for contributions. The commission accepted the Democratic National Committee's contention that mass media advertising is needed to limit the dominance of large contributors and develop "the widest possible financial support for political parties."

In its decision, the commission leaves networks or station owners the power to distinguish between appeals for funds and commentary on public issues.

Both rulings, which can be appealed in the courts, are likely to

FCC Bars Forcing Networks To Sell Time on Public Issues

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP)—contribute to the controversy caused by increased demands for air time by political parties and other public groups. The decisions could also provide an extra impetus for congressional legislation requiring television and radio stations to provide "reasonable amount of public time" to "authorized" House or Senate representatives "to present the views of the Senate and the House . . . on issues of public importance."

In his dissent, commissioner Nicholas Johnson said that current television practices are "fantastically skewed" toward commercial advertisers, and declared:

"The ability to purchase time, at the going commercial rates, is perhaps the only remaining opportunity many Americans have for electronic speech. The First Amendment of the Constitution was not enacted to sanctify the views of the corporate owners of the mass media."

The major issue posed by BEM's complaint and the proposal from the Democratic National Committee is expansion of the FCC's longstanding "fairness doctrine." That concept requires radio and television stations to present "conflicting viewpoints" in discussions of controversial subjects.

But the fairness doctrine clearly leaves the station owners (or the networks) the final responsibility for determining what controversial issues should be discussed and what constitutes "fair" treatment.

Although the station's decisions can be appealed to the FCC, there is no rule demanding a station to give equal program time to opposing sides on any issue.

Fans Mob Armstrong, Halt Glider Flight

GERSFELD, West Germany, Aug. 9 (AP)—Thousands of West German autograph seekers yesterday forced U.S. astronaut Neil Armstrong to forgo a scheduled glider flight during the 50th anniversary celebration of German competitive soaring.

The Treasury Department indicated that it was "asking the advice of the Federal Maritime Administration that the permit could jeopardize domestic ship building."

Mr. Flanagan resigned as an officer of Barracuda when he joined the White House. But his stock was held by a trustee, his father, until it was sold.

Barracuda is a Liberian company with headquarters in Hamilton, Bermuda.

The Sansinena, a 70,700-ton vessel, was built at Newport News, Va., in 1968 and leased to Union Oil until 1985, with an option to extend that to 1990.

When application was made for the waiver, which would have permitted Union Oil to move crude oil from Alaska to California via rivers aboard the Sansinena, Union Oil president Fred L. Hartley said the company would agree to register the vessel in the United States.

Mr. Jordan had promised to ask money for fiscal 1972, "the next such opportunity." But adding it now, Sen. Hart wrote Appropriations subcommittee chairman Allen J. Ellender, D. La., would enable the Corps to hire the 400 new inspectors it says it needs and make the Refuse Act a major weapon against water pollution.

Sen. Philip A. Hart, D. Mich., and Rep. Reuss had urged just this course.

Friday Sen. Hart asked Congress to add \$4 million to Army appropriations this year.

Mr. Jordan had promised to ask

money for fiscal 1972

Joint British-French A-Force Seen 'Inevitable' in 5 Years

By Drew Middleton

LONDON, Aug. 9 (NYT).—Authoritative defense sources here re-

ard the creation of a joint British-French nuclear force as "inevitable" within approximately five years.

French officials emphasize, however, that France built an independent nuclear force at heavy cost because its government believed that France, and France alone, was responsible for its security.

Besides, one Frenchman said:

"What could the British offer us now? We are drawing well ahead."

Turkey Cuts Value of Lira By 40 Percent

ANKARA, Aug. 9 (AP).—The Turkish government tonight announced a devaluation of 40 percent in the Turkish lira.

The official exchange rate was dropped from nine liras to one dollar to 10 to one dollar.

The action is effective as of tomorrow.

The government said it devalued in order to increase Turkish exports.

Turkey has been carrying a multiple exchange rate for some time, giving tourists 12 Turkish liras for one dollar. The same rate was given to Turkish workers abroad sending hard currency back to Turkey.

Turkey had been making Turkish tourists leaving the country buy hard currency at the rate of 135 liras to the dollar.

Foreign economists have been urging Turkey to devalue for some time. The decision was taken at a cabinet meeting which began Friday evening and lasted until yesterday morning.

Higher Prices for Crops

The devaluation announcement was coupled with announcements of higher government support prices for various export crops, and many farmers will benefit.

In addition to the devaluation decision the Turkish government announced a general reduction of 50 percent in the deposit importers must make with the Central Bank when ordering goods from abroad. The 50 percent import tax was reduced to 10 percent.

The announcement also said measures will be taken to speed up transfers of hard currency for imports, which have been running delays of up to nearly a year.

Czechs Free 21 Americans Who Strayed

ZWIESEL, Germany, Aug. 9 (AP).—Czechoslovak officials released 21 Americans and three West Germans today, 12 hours after they inadvertently crossed into Czechoslovakia.

West German police said the group of 20 American teenagers, their 39-year-old guide from Denver and three young West Germans was handed over to German officials at 4:15 a.m. near fourth in Wsld, south of the Bavarian city of Hof and close to the spot where they strayed over the border.

Back in Germany, they were picked up by their touring bus and taken to Schwandorf, about 50 miles northeast of Zwiesel, where the language students, mainly from Denver and St. Paul, Minn., live with German families as part of an exchange program.

Questioned at Border

Mrs. Adolf Parno, who picked up the youths when they returned from Czechoslovakia, said that the incident occurred at about 4 p.m. yesterday.

Czechoslovak guards questioned the group just behind the border. "It is not true what some people reported that they were taken to Pilsen, further to the east of the border," she said.

Police said that they received notice from the Czechoslovaks at about 1:30 a.m. that the group would be released.

London Airport's Air-Gun Sniper Hurts Bus Driver

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP).—A sniper fired air-gun pellets into the windshield of a bus carrying airline passengers to London Airport yesterday. The driver was cut on his face and hands by broken glass but continued the trip.

No passengers were injured. All arrived on time to catch their scheduled flights.

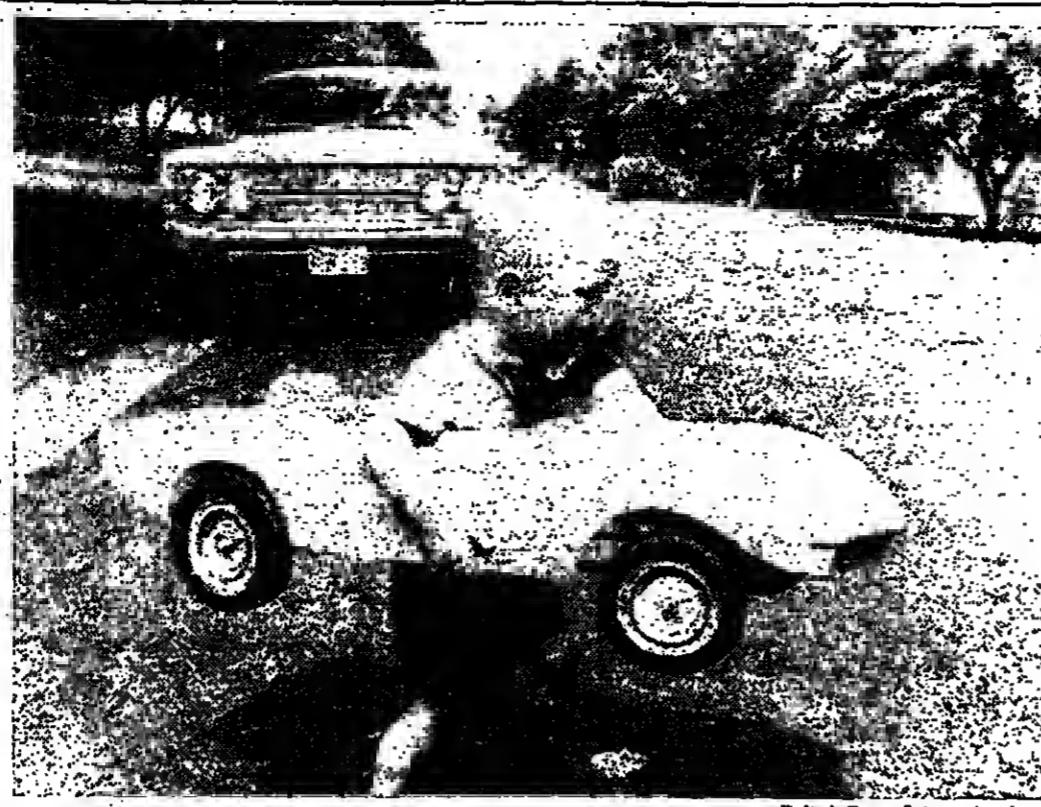
It was the 35th time in recent weeks that a sniper hidden in bushes near the six-lane superhighway has fired air gun shots at buses taking passengers to and from the airport.

After today's incident police surrounded an area near Highway M4 but found no one.

Police have been keeping a constant watch on the highway since last weekend, when 17 British European Airways buses were fired on between London and the airport.

'Black Power' in London

LONDON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Police clashed with colored demonstrators today as they tried to reroute a "black power" march through the West London districts of Notting Hill and Paddington. Seventeen policemen were injured and 19 persons arrested in the clash.



BEATING THE SYSTEM—Two-year-old Robert Wayne Mayo has found he can always rely on tried and true methods when the traffic gets rough in Tyler, Texas. To be sure of getting the right of way, he switches from pedal to footpower.

Father and Two Sons Hijack Czech Plane, Land at Vienna

VIENNA, Aug. 9 (AP).—A father and his two sons—all three Czechs hijacked a Czechoslovak airliner yesterday on a domestic flight from Prague to Bratislava and Kosice and forced the pilot to make a landing at Vienna's Schwechat airport.

Police identified the hijackers only as Vladimir Rehak, 42, an engineer, of Prague, and his sons, Vladimír, 19, and Jaromír, 21. The three hijackers were arrested the moment the plane came to a stop and the doors swung open.

While the three spent their first night here behind prison walls, Austrian authorities allowed the plane to return to Czechoslovakia. The three hijackers were charged with "misuse of weapons" and placed in a single cell of the Vienna county jail.

According to police they used two pistols, brass knuckles, a hatchet and an explosive charge to force the pilot of the flight to land at Vienna rather than at Bratislava, 45 miles away. The plane carried 31 passengers besides the hijackers and a crew of four.

Alarming Costs

Neither government in view of the alarming costs forces any massive Anglo-French nuclear force. But advanced thinking here is that a reduction of the U.S. conventional and nuclear commitment would require London and Paris to "think together" on nuclear issues and to establish strong liaison teams at each other's nuclear force headquarters.

Command would be exercised individually by the two chiefs of the defense staffs or orders from the president of France and the prime minister of Britain.

Considerable differences exist in the two capitals over the mutual benefits of nuclear pooling, particularly in research, development and production.

The British are optimistic about the amount of assistance they could give the French, although they concede that their superiority in nuclear expertise has been drastically reduced since 1962 when Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's cooperation

in the devaluation decision the Turkish government announced a general reduction of 50 percent in the deposit importers must make with the Central Bank when ordering goods from abroad. The 50 percent import tax was reduced to 10 percent.

The announcement also said measures will be taken to speed up transfers of hard currency for imports, which have been running delays of up to nearly a year.

Propane-Run Vehicles Tested: More Power, Less Pollution

OTTAWA, Aug. 9 (CWP).—More power, longer engine life and 100 percent less pollution are the benefits shown by two trucks and a car converted to burn propane gas, the Ontario Department of Public Works reports.

Forged Ahead

The French attitude is that they are going very well in submarine construction as it is that they have forged ahead of Britain in the development of intermediate-range ballistic missiles to be installed in southern France.

Pervading opinion among French sources is that the British nuclear program has progressed only marginally in the last six years and that France has little to learn from Britain.

But these considerations must be balanced by the apprehensions of French military sources over the defense of Europe after U.S. force reductions. Like their colleagues in Bonn and London, they expect such reductions.

In these circumstances, one source said, "French-British nuclear cooperation will look entirely different. What is if you say, 'Desperate situations require desperate remedies.'"

Works Department engineers believe the life of the engine, lubricating oil and spark plugs will

be increased by between 50 and 100 percent with propane, Mr. Magill said.

It costs about \$450 to convert each vehicle to propane. Mr. Magill said the price of propane is about the same as that of gasoline, and the mileage on propane and gasoline is about the same.

A fuel line from the trunk tank carries liquid propane to a converter under the hood, where the liquid fuel vaporizes. Vaporization results in heat loss that would cause ice formation in the converter and render it inoperative.

Mr. Magill explained, so the engine cooling system has been extended to carry heat from the engine to the converter. Vaporized propane is then fed through the carburetor to the cylinders in exactly the same way the carburetor delivers vaporized gasoline to the cylinders of conventional cars.

Mr. Magill said tests had shown the propane-fueled engines emit hydrocarbon pollutants in exhaust fumes in a volume of 250 parts per million, compared with 650 PPM for comparable gasoline-powered vehicles. There is reason to believe that even the 250 PPM can be reduced, he added.

Longer Life for Engine

Works Department engineers believe the life of the engine, lubricating oil and spark plugs will

Strife Continues in Norway Over Waterfall Power Plan

OSLO, Aug. 9 (AP).—A civil strife is mounting over a threatened waterfall in western Norway in a clash between conflicting economic and conservationist interests.

The inhabitants of the neighboring valleys of Eikessdal and Bresjord entered the squathe Fjorday after several hundred people from Romsdal Valley persuaded a group of less than a hundred wet and frightened campers to give up their attempt to block the construction of a giant power plant.

The project will drain one of Europe's highest waterfalls, Marais Falls.

Under plans approved by the Norwegian Storting (parliament), the water now thundering 1,551 feet down the mountainside will be taken through tunnels to the projected power plant in Romsdal.

The inhabitants there will benefit economically from the plant while people in Eikessdal and Bresjord will lose a tourist attraction and gain nothing.

After learning of the threats used by the people of the Romsdal mob to force the camping conservationists to leave, some local people went up on the mountain to take their place, thus blocking road construction for at least another day.

Meanwhile, the conservationists stuck to their pledge and moved a few hundred yards away to continue their demonstration from the side-line.

Officials said the accident took place about 7 p.m., about a mile from Plencia and about 12 miles from Bilbao from beaches in northern Spain. The exact number of injured was not immediately determined.

Emergency calls went out to surrounding towns to send ambulances. Two buses were ordered from Bilbao to take away the injured.

Officials said the accident took place about 7 p.m., about a mile from Plencia and about 12 miles from Bilbao, the biggest industrial center of northern Spain.

The Civil Guard at Plencia reported some coaches of the two trains rose upward when the trains collided.

Spokesmen for the conserva-

Plot Is Reported Foiled in Togo

LOME, Togo, Aug. 9 (AP).—The Togo Army last night broke up a plot to overthrow the régime of Gen. Etienne Eyadema, "fomented by former Ghanaian and Dahomeyan army officers," and killed a former minister as he tried to flee, Information Minister Dernane Ali announced today.

Gen. Eyadema, the army commander in chief, took power from President Nicholas Grunitzky in a peaceful coup Jan. 13, 1967, dissolving the National Assembly and suspending the constitution. He named himself president and formed a government April 14 that year.

Top Indian Rightist Killed by 3 Gunmen

PATIALAN, India, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—A leading Indian right-wing political leader was killed by three unidentified gunmen yesterday police said.

Basant Singh, 45, general secretary of the Swatantra party in the Punjab and a member of the state legislature, was shot at his farm in Then village near here. Police said the gunmen fled in a jeep after the shooting.

Obituaries

Rep. G. R. Watkins, R., Pa., Dies at 86; Sought Re-Election

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP).—Rep. G. Robert Watkins, 86, a three-term Republican congressman for Pennsylvania, died Friday night shortly after he became ill during a dinner party near his West Chester, Pa., home.

Rep. Watkins was a candidate for re-election from his Delaware County district west of Philadelphia.

A native of Hampton, Va., he worked as a shipfitter in Newport News, Va., before moving to Chester in 1920.

After organizing and operating the Chester Steeloring Co. for 11 years, he founded the Blue Line Transfer Co. He was president of the trucking firm at the time of his death.

Mr. Watkins served as sheriff of Delaware County, as a state senator for 12 years and as a Delaware County commissioner for four years. He was first elected to Congress in 1964.

He remained in China until 1936, serving as senior secretary of the international committee of the YMCA for China.

He was executive secretary of the YMCA of the United States and Canada from 1937 to 1941, and was general secretary of the national council in this country from 1941 to 1953.

He is survived by his wife, Hilda, and two sons, Robert G. and Dwain.

members of the Confrerie des Chavalliers du Tastevin, the 300-year-old French order of tasters.

Eugene E. Barnett

ARLINGTON, Va., Aug. 9 (NYT).—Eugene Epperson Barnett, 82, a leading figure in the Young Men's Christian Association for more than 40 years, died Friday at Arlington Hospital after a fall at his home.

Mr. Barnett was student secretary of the YMCA at the University of North Carolina while a graduate student there from 1908 to 1910. In 1910 he began a long tenure in China, where he founded YMCA organizations of which he became general secretary.

He remained in China until 1936, serving as senior secretary of the international committee of the YMCA for China.

He was executive secretary of the YMCA of the United States and Canada from 1937 to 1941, and was general secretary of the national council in this country from 1941 to 1953.

Trilokyanath Chakravarty

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (AP).—Trilokyanath Chakravarty, 82, a leader in the struggle for independence from British rule, died today of heart failure.

Popularly known as Triloka Mahtab, he spent 30 years in prison under the British.

He came here a few days ago from East Pakistan at the invitation of the Indian government and last night was guest of honor at a dinner attended by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Bishop Ramon Sanahuja

SARDANOLA, Spain, Aug. 9 (AP).—The former bishop of the Cartagena-Murcia diocese, Ramon Sanahuja y Samaniego, 84, died at his home here after a long illness, his family reported yesterday.

Sir Hugh Bell

NORTH ALLERTON, England, Aug. 9 (AP).—Sir Hugh Bell, 46, known as Britain's "sister-in-dungarees," died of heart failure Thursday night after working in the fields of his estate.

He raised money by selling tires, going into the dry cleaning business and breeding pigeons. He toured the estate with a bag of tools to patch up dilapidated buildings and eventually employed other workers.

The title now passes to John Bell, 10, the eldest of Sir Hugh's four sons.

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'I Belong to No Nation, But Damn You All, I Belong to a People'

By F. Turki

Mr. Turki, the writer of this article, is a young Palestinian who studied and taught at universities in Australia. He is now living in the Netherlands.

"ARE sufficiently used by now to the news of continuous mayhem and fierce battles from the Middle East with the emergence over last three years of the new entity and forces to be reckoned with before a nation is sought, and peace even, the world is suddenly faced with an added complication and a great irony about Arab-Israel conflict: that present state of tension is exclusively from the fact that both the Palestinian refugees 22 years ago. But in 1967, the world chose to let that the problem belongs to those people; that they are the ones whose lives were devastated, affected by whom offers for a solution should have been addressed, not to the Syrians, the Jordanians and other Arabs. The latter had not lost their lands, their territories, their dignity and been forced to live in refugee camps in poverty a few yards away in their towns, villages, lands and all the intangibilities they once loved.

At whenever the question of need for peace in the Middle East was raised, it was to Nasser o the world
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his fellow Arab leaders the old turned: it was they who tried to appear and it was they who used the "Palestinian Problem" in a manner to enhance their political prestige and in their mercenary ends. In the background would issue of the million or so refugees be considered to the world consciously came back into the limelight of the Palestinian people as a semi-literate mass of poverty and disease-stricken sons indistinguishable from masses of Arabs who populated their host countries a people infinitely less qualified culturally, educationally, physically and socially than their counterparts across the border Israel, and impossible to absorb back into their homeland. How do I delve into my consciousness as a young Palestinian, and explain my problem? A world I could not feel sympathy from who I am who my people are? Do I am luckier than my father died a refugee for the second time running in less than decades because I was not the West Bank at the outbreak of hostilities and he was? At I was never behind the cordon at the Voice of the Arabs radio in Cairo mounting obscenities about "driving them into the sea" and that I did not and have never felt inferior to any "nice Jewish boy," either he comes from Haifa N.Y. City?

Having lived as a stateless person for nearly all of my 26 years has given me enough courage to come out of my shell and engulfed my very being, times with lunatic extremes hate and bitterness, and at times with frustrated resignation. I belong to no nation, but you all, I belong to a people; a versatile and ingenious people who have the highest trac rate in the Middle East, have 24,000 university graduates, who are on the faculties all the major universities in the region and who man the most sensitive positions in technology and the arts from Beirut Dharan and from Sanaa to man, and whose only sin was refuse any solution to their home other than return to it homeland.

or a people who have lived refugee camps for over twenty years, that is not a mean accomplishment; not less an accomplishment, at any rate, than Israel's purported conversion of the desert into a garden. Why were we considered qualified to do that in our country had we been allowed to continue living there? Should the world feel justified in solving the Jewish refugee problem in Europe by turning me and a million of fellow Palestinians another?

My father, in his simple and times simplistic way, would be bewildered gestures in the action of Israel and say: what are these Jews trying to anyway? They are fighting getting killed there and it is even their country. How do they hope to last in that land surrounded by millions and the sea?" and then onto Radio Cairo to listen to impassioned rhetoric the

Egyptians mouthed about "liberating Palestine" while they poison-gassed the Yemini and massacred the people in Gaza. Well, if the Israelis are fighting and getting killed there, it is not because Israel is not their country, but because it is. It is also ours and we have as much right (I submit we have more rights) to be there. The policy of the Palestinian people, as articulated by el-Fatah, contains a notable absence of threats to drive anyone into the sea, and emphasizes the necessity of returning the refugees to their homeland, or fighting until such time as that is achieved.

I find it repugnant that the people of Israel would consider themselves, so ethnically and religiously, elitist that they would carve out a society founded on these lines.

The Jewish dream (the return to Palestine and Jerusalem) does not surely have to be synonymous with the Zionist dream. The former could still be perpetuated with the repatriation of the refugees without loss to the identity and character of the Jewish people and their community. The latter is anathema to us. In a sense, we are now the Jewish people scattered all around in a mini diaspora of our own, and vow never to forget these, Jerusalem, either. For twenty years or more, we have adamantly refused to be integrated in our host countries, accept houses and monetary compensation offered by the UN and shunned the most degrading forms of persecution. (Guinean crisis at Ministry of Interior in Beirut to Palestinian: "To get a work permit you initially need to get a job." Pimply-faced employer to Palestinian: "To get a job here you need a work permit." Street entertainers to his monkey: "Show the audience how a Palestinian picks up his UN food rations.")

Now we have taken the matter into our own hands and are going to fight and bargain as tenaciously as our fellow Semites (most of us would get lost in a temple!) across the border. And every now and again George Habash's PFLP bombs a school "We merely want to go back to our homeland."

days of emotional crisis was on education and the song *Palestine ya Palestina* (Palestine/Palestine).

At home we would cause great consternation if we talked about dropping out of school or not going to college, or affected a Lebanese or other accent. "How do you hope to get anywhere without a degree? Hey!" or "What's wrong with the Palestinian people anyway?" Hey, you're too good for them, something?" There are just as many Jewish mothers on our side, you see, as on theirs.

We also had our characters, straight out of Mahmud's "The Fixer," forever bounded by the police for ID cards, employment cards, UNRWA cards and other badges to display to them our state of disgrace and torment.

And to the world of Europe and North America, when they bothered to write or read about us, we were the half-starved, wild-eyed illiterate Bedouins roaming the desert or packed in ghettos. The tragedy of it is that the image we presented to the world in the fifties was partially correct. We were half-starved and, if not wild-eyed, at least among the elderly, glazed-eyed. One was happy when the end of the month came, for with the UNRWA rations stored in the larder, there was always enough to eat for at least a week. And after that there were daily rations of milk that you dipped big chunks of bread into or onion sandwiches. The dexterous mistress of the mod-house would make sure though that the supply of flour did not deplete before the new rations arrived, for one would be cut off even bread.

Elderly people would sit together in the shade at local side street cafes and talk about the Turks, the British and the Israelis, burdened by memories of oppression and destruction. We grew up with *Palestine ya Palestina* ringing in our heads, with the knowledge that we were different; that we wanted to remain different; that we could not enjoy the same privileges as others because we were aliens; that we should queue up subsequently outside the UNRWA depots for our rations; that we could not afford to lose our ID cards; that the police are not kind; and that you take it when they ask if you ever heard the one about the Palestinian who ... And above all, you go to school, boy, because you are out in the world, on your own, naked, without your degree.

A great many of us left the camps after the deprivations days of the fifties and rented comfortable houses outside the ghettos and waited out nearly all the decade of the sixties, buoyed and sustained by memories from Cairo and other Arab capitals about liberation of "usurped Palestine." Now we are on the scene, and determined—to fight, to talk, to reason, to listen.

We merely want to go back to our homeland. We do not want a hodge-podge Palestine state carved out of the West Bank, nor do we want an absurd puppet state subservient to anyone. I say we merely want to go back to our homeland. My father never made it. Maybe I won't make it either and my son will. But if he does not, I feel sure his son will make the pledge. Never to forget thee, Palestine.

They could see only the image



COURTROOM SCENE—An artist's sketch showing hippie cult leader Charles Manson displaying the newspaper headline saying President Nixon called him guilty.

A Fair Trial for Manson: Is One Still Possible?

has made Manson a "glamorous figure," as Mr. Nixon put it. He is undoubtedly far better known than most Senators, for example. But he has hardly gotten a good press. Most newspaper readers and TV watchers might be titillated by Manson and his girls, but they are also horrified. Those might be their kids. And the media largely reflects their fears. It is only the underground press, which Mr. Nixon presumably does not read, that has made Manson a cult figure here.

The question then arises whether the court can find 12 people who, in light of this bazaar of publicity, can render an impartial verdict. Mr. Nixon's outburst in Denver was only the latest in a series of incidents which have made many lawyers uneasy about the answer. Last winter, for instance, the Los Angeles Times and other newspapers ran a gory, first-person account of the murders by Susan Atkins, who has since repudiated the story. Several months ago Rolling Stone, a paper covering pop culture, published comments on the case by a member of the prosecution staff.

The prosecution was so worried about the jury's reaction to incidental factors that it asked the husband of Linda Kasabian, the chief witness, not to come to court. The youth's heavy beard made him look "weird," the prosecution felt, and might undercut his wife's credibility.

The American legal system rests on the ability of a jury to judge a case solely on its facts. But are Manson or the Chicago Seven, or the Black Panthers, really being judged by their peers? And in a time of such wrenching cultural and political conflicts, can they get a fair hearing from the very people on whom they have declared war?

dent along with so many of his constituents—so interested in the Manson trial? More important, had their interest generated so much publicity that the defendants could no longer get a fair trial, here or anywhere else?

Manson and three young members of his nomadic "family"—Leslie Van Houten, Patricia Krenwinkel and Susan Atkins—are currently on trial for the murder of actress Sharon Tate and six others last summer. Why, indeed, was the Presi-

man and his tribe of youthful followers has evoked so much curiosity because they have acted out the fantasies—and the nightmares—of so many Americans?

For years it was movie stars who provided the country's minimum daily requirement of vicarious experience. Now it is the young people whose open disregard of conventional appearance and morality fascinates the public. It is the Manson case, not the Tate case. In this sense the news media

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Page 8—Monday, August 10, 1970 **

It Can Be Done

The coincidental initialing of the West German-Soviet treaty and agreement on a Middle-East cease-fire formed more than the meeting of two disparate events in time. For the one showed that the other might be successful.

This is not to draw too close a parallel between conditions in central Europe and the Middle East. That has too often been done for purely polemic effect. Yet in both cases there was the aftermath of war, irredentas, displaced populations and mingled bitterness and fear. This complex has been largely overcome by the Bonn government and that of Moscow; realities have been faced on both sides, and war itself recognized as the great evil. The pact does not, moreover, put the whole problem into some juridical straitjacket—it accepts the possibility of change. What has been admitted, at least insofar as an eventual reunion of Germany is concerned, is that this must take place without war.

That this mood cannot be transmitted on the same terms to the Middle East is, of course, painfully true. There the bomb craters are still smoking; armed guerrilla bands have set governments at defiance, and nuclear warfare, that great deterrent, is at several removes from the actual fighting. But what could be done by Bonn and Moscow can be done by Israel and her neighbors—if the will is strong enough.

It will be said that West Germany, as a segment of a once thoroughly defeated country, does not have a real analogy in the Middle East. Israel bested its enemies on

the battlefield, but not decisively; not to a degree that makes it impossible for the U.A.R. and the other Arab states to resume the struggle.

But West Germany, as a member of NATO, no longer stands alone—any more than Israel or the Arab countries stand alone. Both areas are part of a greater alignment of powers, with the ability to make war and the incentives to make peace which that implies. One factor which makes it possible for Bonn to make concessions that alarm and outrage many of the West Germans is that West Germany has also become part of a great trading community, that it has flourished economically. This has been denied to most of the Middle East—but denied despite the extraction and transit of petroleum by the Arab states and the development of a good deal of diversified small industry and specialized agricultural products by Israel—largely because of the war that has crippled the region for a quarter century. The possibilities for genuine economic growth exist: growth that would take the sting out of old animosities and turn energies to better uses than war.

Admitting all the obstacles, therefore, peace can be achieved in the Middle East, if the harsh, dry, deceptive logic of hostility and fear can be transmuted into saner, less dramatic channels. Neither the treaty initialed in Moscow nor the cease-fire agreed upon in New York are in themselves definitive. But both give hope—that one elusive, essential quality at the bottom of Pandora's box of discords.

Milestone in Moscow

West Germany and the Soviet Union have taken a long first step toward a fruitful new era for Europe. The draft initialed in Moscow yesterday is not a substitute for a definitive peace treaty formally ending World War II. It can serve, however, as an interim settlement on which a more satisfactory East-West relationship can be built in Europe—one that could lead, in turn, to genuine rapprochement and peace.

If ratified and implemented, this treaty is bound to improve spectacularly the climate that has poisoned West German relations with Eastern Europe since the war and crippled Bonn's efforts in recent years to improve and expand those relations. It would make no sense to continue to denounce as aggressive and "revanchist" a Bonn government that has not only renounced the use of force but has accepted as inviolate the Oder-Nisse line and the existing border between East and West Germany.

To put such guarantees into a treaty draft required political courage of a high order from Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, whose coalition barely commands a Bundestag majority. Indeed, the major worry now is that the leaders of the Christian Union opposition will persist in the irresponsible, chauvinistic attacks on the treaty that scarred Bundestag debate in early summer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Among Their Lordships

It is difficult to envision Jennie Lee or George Brown in the House of Lords. Their willingness to accept even life peerages is something of a commentary on time and inevitable change. Either would have voted cheerfully to abolish the House of Lords altogether not too many years ago.

How Scotland's fiery Jennie, daughter of a Fifeshire miner, wife of the fiery minister-politician Aneurin Bevan, would have scorned the robes of a baroness early in her Labor party career. And in those days anyone suggesting that "Brother"

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Bonn-Moscow Treaty

A new chapter in foreign policy—that's what it (the treaty) really appears. One hopes that criticism of the details will be cautious until the authentic text is laid before the public. But already it was clear in the course of the last phase of negotiations how much more important the entire concept is than are the details...

—From the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*.

* * *

The breakthrough in an attempt to clarify the situation between the governments in Bonn and Moscow and break down the tensions between the German and Russian peoples was achieved by the first Social Democratic chancellor because of his decision to finally officially accept the political existence of East Germany...

The Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain and France must, through an effective securing of the existence of West Berlin and its people, now create the conditions to assure that the Treaty of Moscow doesn't remain just a piece of paper.

—From the *Frankfurter Rundschau*.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 10, 1895

NEW YORK.—Howard Edmunds Jackson, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died this evening after a long illness. It was Justice Jackson's absence which prevented a decision on the income tax by the full bench of the Supreme Court last spring. And it is stated positively that Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, who is understood to be in Paris, has been offered the vacant Supreme Court judgeship.

Fifty Years Ago

August 10, 1920

NEW YORK.—Unskilled labor from European countries is again flowing to the United States, 70,000 immigrants arriving during June. Steerage decks of liners coming into American ports are crowded and immigration stations are working overtime. Immigration officials predict that the total number of foreign workers entering the country this year will reach a million. This is good for American industry.



Ethics of the Land

By James Reston

FEVERY RUN, Va.—In this lovely corner of Virginia, men are changing their ideas about the land—not much but some. A generation ago, they plowed the foothills of the Blue Ridge to plant corn and the gully-washing rains carried the red earth down the Rappahannock River to the sea.

Every Run, which is part of the headwaters of the Rappahannock, is much clearer now, because while corn is still planted on these hillsides, much land has been put into grass for cattle. The land is being conserved, not because conservation is ethically right, but because it paid more money to raise cattle than to raise corn.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to raise hell. For while the government has helped conserve the natural resources of the nation by giving tax havens to well-heeled gentlemen farmers and shelling out billions for planting or not planting

certain crops, the fact is that the economic incentives for preserving our natural resources have not been as great as the economic rewards for ruining them.

No doubt much more could be done by changing the law and making the destruction of the land and pollution of the air and waters prohibitively expensive, but even the enactment and enforcement of punitive new laws is not likely to deal with the conservation problem unless there is a fundamental change of attitude about property rights and property responsibilities.

This is not only an economic but an ethical question. It requires the kind of change that took place when the conscience of the American people rejected human slavery as a "property right."

Aido Leopold made the point over a generation ago at the University of Wisconsin. He felt sure even in the 1940s that a conservation system based on economic motives would fail partly because most Americans were drifting away from nature, and partly because most of the creatures of nature—songbirds and wild flowers, for example—have no economic value.

He felt we had to develop a different way of looking at ourselves as part of a community of living (and dying) things, each important to the other, which man must approach, not as a conqueror or owner, but as a partner and trustee for his own and his children's serenity and security.

"Conservation is getting nowhere," he wrote in "A Sand County Almanac," "because it is incompatible with our Abrahamic concept of land. We abuse land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us."

"When we see land as a commodity to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect. There is no other way for land to survive the impact of mechanized man... that land is communistic is the basic concept of ecology, but that land is to be loved and respected is an extension of ethics..."

For the federal government, sixty miles down the pike in Washington from here, and for the farmers down the roads of these stony coves and valleys of the Blue Ridge, all this seems vaguely romantic. They are sticking to the economic view of the problem: make conservation pay; don't talk philosophy, talk dollars; be realistic.

But this is precisely the paradox. The realists, as things are now going, are the philosophers. The enduring reality is the natural world which is working on a longer clock than the rest of us.

The economic approach to conservation is important: don't reward but punish the destroyers. But this requires a philosophical and even ethical change toward the land and property and ownership by a much larger proportion of the American people.

It is not enough to obey the conservation law, vote right, join the Audubon Society, practice profitable conservation on your own land, and leave the rest to the government.

The government is still looking at the problem as an economic question—how to punish the destroyers and reward the conservationists—and this will help, but it is not enough. Aldo Leopold was undoubtedly right: we have to change the question and get a new philosophy of values about the land, property rights and man as only one part of the living community.

The Tortuous Road To Population Control

By William P. Bundy

A former assistant secretary in both the State and Defense, Mr. Bundy is now a visiting professor of politics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

SO QUIETLY that it attracted only minor attention in the press, the Senate has just passed a bill to authorize a major long-term program of birth-control assistance and research in this country. With the administration's support, the bill has every prospect of becoming law this year, thus making available the necessary services to an estimated 5.4 million American women who cannot now afford them.

A simple action, perhaps, and to many people long overdue. Yet nothing could more vividly symbolize the revolution of the last decade in American thinking and practice on this literally vital issue.

The simplest proof is that, in this short space of time, the growth rate of the U.S. population (excluding aside immigration) has dropped by almost half, from 1.5 percent per year in 1960 to 0.3 percent in 1969.

The "Pill"? Yes, in small part. But with the number of mothers and families rising rapidly, something far deeper must be at work—noting less than a sea change in the feeling of millions of Americans about having more children in the world they see around them.

No such change was foreseen in 1960, when I wrote a chapter on this subject for President Eisenhower's Commission on National Goals. Today, by contrast, the latest prediction one could make for the United States in 1980 is that the downward trend will have continued. We may even be coming fairly close to a reproduction rate of two children per couple as a national average.

So it seems to me that arguments about whether the United States has a population problem are beside the point. The American people have made up their minds, and no American need feel—as I surely did a decade ago—the uneasiness of urging others over seas to do what we were not doing ourselves. Indeed, in the low estate to which foreign aid has regrettably fallen, population planning commands a special popularity with the Congress, which this fiscal year has earmarked \$100 million for this specific purpose, as compared with old obligations of less than \$4 billion as recently as five years ago.

Consumption the Villain
All this is a healthy trend, even if its motivation is sometimes oversimplified. For example, population growth is not really the major factor in the physical pollution of the environment: Growth per person in living standards, and thus in raw materials consumed and waste produced, is far more important. In a developing country, population growth, often quite rapid in relation to increase in consumption and waste, may be a relatively larger factor.

The same is true to a significant extent of the problem of world food balance: changes in eating habits—mostly, of course, for the good—are for many key items at least as important as changes in the number of mouths. The population problem is neither a major villain nor a reasonable excuse in either case.

Where population growth is without doubt the major villain is in the effort of developing countries to improve the life of their people. The UN's first development decade probably did in fact achieve its goal of an average total growth rate of 5 percent a year. But at the same time population in the biggest developing countries increased (or was more accurately measured) so much that the gain per person was little more than 2 percent per year—in many countries, not a reasonable excuse in either factor.

Now, one suspects more in hope than cold realism, the draft strategy report for the second development decade speaks of annual total growth of 6 percent, discounted to growth per head of 3.5 percent, as the minimum acceptable goals. (The 3.5 percent is computed on the basis of a 2.5 percent population growth rate, which is actually less than the figure now projected, under "constant fertility" assumption.)

Even these figures do not begin to tell the total story—too many dependents, too many youngsters entering the labor market all at once.

Now the change in the world may come without force or crisis. For come it surely will, and soon. Robert Ardrey last winter said that all the advanced man had learned to live in their population at a point of a long short of the exhaustion of resources. I doubt if man, with the choice for the first, will prove an exception.

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Netherlands	Fl. 80.00	42.00
Norway (air)	N.Kr. 177.00	92.00
Portugal (air)	Esc. 634.00	331.50
Spain (air)	Pta. 1,550.00	810.00
Sweden (air)	Sw.Kr. 147.00	76.00
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Cornfeld Opens Proxy War For Control of IOS Empire

(Continued from Page 1) sion yesterday evening, announced the deal with an overseas subsidiary of International Controls at the same time it rejected Mr. Cornfeld's comeback package and demands to be reinstated as chairman.

Mr. Cornfeld said the loan constituted a virtual veto over company operations until repayment and thus represented a "very dangerous kind of contract for any company to subject itself to."

With half a dozen pretty girls in attendance, Mr. Cornfeld exuded optimism as he explained that he had all but won up victory at the special shareholders' meeting he is entitled to call under the laws of Canada where the IOS parent firm is incorporated.

Claiming 22 million of the 44 outstanding preferred shares already in hand "and stock coming in from all parts of the world," Mr. Cornfeld has more than 10 percent of the shares needed to call the meeting which must take place within three months.

He must command two thirds of preferred shares represented at a special meeting to unseat the present board. He claimed he already had achieved this goal since only 33 million shares were voted at the annual general meeting in Toronto which ousted him as a director last June 30.

The key to his strategy is the word "irrevocable" which he uses to describe the proxies he now holds.

Voting Rights

In a legal nicely he has attached an option of purchase to the shares and obtained their voting rights in binding fashion for a one-year period. Disgruntled shareholders, many of them veteran salesmen unimpressed by the present management's lackluster performance, ceded their shares against nominal payment. Mr. Cornfeld made with "crisp ten-dollar bills."

The beauty of the scheme is that Mr. Cornfeld apparently has destroyed the management's ability to turn over shareholders to back Sir Eric Wyndham White, the beleaguered company chairman.

Moreover, Mr. Cornfeld initiated that if for any reason

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Asked	Yield
Aug. 15	6.30	6.32	6.60
Aug. 22	6.30	6.32	6.60
Aug. 29	6.33	6.35	6.60
Sept. 5	6.31	6.33	6.58
Sept. 12	6.37	6.39	6.05
Sept. 19	6.33	6.36	6.12
Sept. 26	6.33	6.36	6.12
Sept. 27	6.33	6.36	6.12
Sept. 28	6.33	6.36	6.12
Sept. 29	6.33	6.36	6.12
Sept. 30	6.33	6.36	6.12
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Oct. 3	6.33	6.36	6.12
Oct. 4	6.33	6.36	6.12
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Dec. 22	6.33	6.36	6.12
Dec. 23	6.33	6.36	6.12
Dec. 24	6.33	6.36	6.12
Dec. 25	6.33	6.36	6.12
Dec. 26	6.33	6.36	6.12
Dec. 27	6.33	6.36	6.12
Dec. 28	6.33	6.36	6.12
Dec. 29	6.33	6.36	6.12
Dec. 30	6.33	6.36	6.12
Dec. 31	6.33	6.36	6.12
Jan. 1	6.33	6.36	6.12
Jan. 2	6.33	6.36	6.12
Jan. 3	6.33	6.36	6.12
Jan. 4	6.33	6.36	6.12
Jan. 5	6.33	6.36	6.12
Jan. 6	6.33	6.36	6.12
Jan. 7	6.33	6.36	



BOOKS

THE OXFORD COMPANION TO ART

Harold Osborne, Ed. Oxford University Press, 1,277 pp.

Reviewed by Hilton Kramer

NEXT month the Oxford University Press will publish the latest in its comprehensive "Companion" reference books—*"The Oxford Companion to Art"* (\$35). Edited by Harold Osborne, this volume of 1,277 pages is superbly designed in the classic typographic style that is familiar to us from so many handsomely produced Oxford reference works. It is also, considering its size, remarkably compact and easy to handle. As an object, it commands respect.

The three-column "list of contributors" also commands respect, for it includes such luminaries of the art historical community as R.H. Gombrich, Michael Killoen and Seymour Slive. A cursory glance at this list is enough to promise a certain intellectual quality in the text, and quality of a kind may, for all I know, be found somewhere in this compendious survey. I cannot pretend to have read the book through from cover to cover. But I have been going through all the entries dealing with the art of the 20th century, and I must report—unhappily, alas—that as a reference work dealing with the history of modern art, the book turns out to be an intellectual fiasco.

And by the way,

the "specialist" reader for whom

he expects to understand

long statement by Matissé,

in the original, which c

nates the entry for this

portant artist. I say "im

tant" but the "Oxford Com

panion" counts him as provi

one-third less important

Picasso.

Should I go on? Take the

on "collage." We are told

collage is a "pictorial tech

begun by cubist painters,"

is true. We are then told

"in collage the objects

chosen for their value

symbols evoking certain as

tions, whereas in paper

the interest is rather in t

form and texture." As far

as the separate entry for pi

collage, we can only assume

the cubist painters invente

laze in order to invoke sym

matter in so short a space t

the author of this entry prov

to be a virtuoso.

But enough for today. Barbara

Hepworth, for example, is re

garded as a major figure, with

an entry of 47 lines, while David

Smith is more or less dismissed

in 21 Op art, put down in a

mere 6 1/2 lines of copy, is

none-the-less embellished with an

illustration by Bridget Riley

occupying more than half a

page. Max Beerbohm is given

just as much space as

Mark Beckmann.

The treatment of modern

American art is particularly

outrageous. I have already

mentioned Balmer and Smith

—two of the greatest artists this

country ever produced but here

reduced practically to nonentity

But at least they are better

than Marisol Hartley, Arshile

Gorky, Gaston Lachaise, Reuben

Nakian and Eric Nadelman who

are omitted altogether. Sometime

the space was found to include

Andy Warhol, but not

Hartley or Gorky or Lachaise.

You have to admit the

menus are audacious.

The distortions that

from this myopic, if pale

view of the modern move

are not limited to the A

can entries, however. They

can be found in practically

the texts dealing with me

and men.

Not all of the errors and

tortions can be attributed

British prejudice, to be

Some are merely traceable

shoddy intellectual practice

the entry for Branford

we are told: "In 1904 he

worked with Modigliani."

in the entry for Modigliani

are told that this artist

"influenced by Braque,"

reader—specifically design

in the preface as a "non-

mystical"—is left to solve

mystery for himself. And

is not the only mystery

offered. Modigliani is said

"one of the greatest m

of his day," but the m

lacking British citizens

United to 18 lines.

And by the way, the

specialist" reader for whom

he expects to have a pretty good

mind of the French language

he expects to understand

long statement by Matisse,

in the original, which c

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the space was found to include

Andy Warhol, but not

Hartley or Gorky or Lachaise.

DENNIS THE MENACE



If they ever give male names to hurricanes, I have the perfect one for 'D.'

JUMBLE

Scramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DYSAN

WADAR

BOSULE

FROGLE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: HAZEL BATON DROPSY ARCADE

Answer: Make this and you're on the way up! AN ASSENT

CROSSWORD

By Will W-

1	Blackbirds'
2	million
3	Collars
4	Sail's chief
5	herdsman
6	Prospective
7	over-all
8	

Op/Sec-50
Rookies See Lots of Action

Packers, Giants Exhibit a Tie

By George Vescsey

GREEN BAY, Wis., Aug. 9 (NYT).—The New York Giants last night accomplished something they could not manage last summer—they played an exhibition game without losing. They did dissipate a 21-point lead to finish in a 31-31 tie with the Green Bay Packers, but after five straight losses last summer, last night's opening tie was definitely a sign of progress.

The game was even harder to analyze than most because of lack of practice by both squads. The experienced players had reported on Monday and Tuesday, following the three-week impasse between labor and management. So rookies played more than usual, the defenses looked uncoordinated at times, and probably not in full shape yet.

Still, it was an exciting night, complete with matching interceptions in the final helter skelter seconds. And the Giants could return to New York feeling that several of their new players had performed well.

Rich Houston, the new starting banker, caught two touchdown passes. Jim Flies, the top draft choice, ran 85 yards for a touchdown with one interception and later ran 12 yards with another steal. Pete Larson, a castoff running back scored a touchdown.

But the Giants did lose two leads. The first was 10-0 before the Packers could even run from scrimmage. Fran Tarkenton threw a touchdown pass to Houston. Dick Kotite recovered a fumble of the kickoff and Pete Gogolak kicked a 12-yard field goal.

The Packers came back when Bart Starr threw a 71-yard touchdown pass to Carroll Dale on third down and a yard to go. Then Matt Mason fumbled the Packer kickoff and Bobbi Lutzeg tied the score with a 38-yard field goal.

Tarkenton, back this time with a 3-yard touchdown pass to Larson and with seconds remaining in the half, Miles made his 36-yard interception and the Giants led 24-10 at the half.

Flies started the second half with

another interception and this time he could make only 13 yards. Then Baker connected on a 55-yard score to Houston after Bobby Jeter of Green Bay gambled and cut in front of Houston on the 35.

The Packers started to come back, this time behind Don Horn, who threw a 12-yard scoring pass to Jack Clancy. Then, after Warren Burd, a Giant rookie, fumbled to big Mike McCoy, formerly of Notre Dame, Horn led a drive that ended with Donny Anderson running three yards for a touchdown.

The final touchdown came with 3:24 left to play after Kenny Parker of the Giants was called for interference on a wayward pass on third down. Dave Hampton burst over from the two-yard line and Lutzeg kicked the extra point for the tie.

The Giants lost by a point in the opener here last year. So this is progress too.

In other NFL exhibition openers:

Jets 33, Bills 19

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 9 (NYT).—Even without Joe Namath, the New York Jets produced a 33-10 victory over the Buffalo Bills last night at Legion Field before a crowd of 48,012.

On billboards here the game had been advertised as Joe vs. O.J., but only O.J. Simpson appeared. Namath remained in New York pondering his future.

In the absence of Namath, the Jets starting quarterback was 40-year-old Vito (Babe) Parilli, who was followed by Al Woodall, a second-year passer. Over three quarters, they combined to complete 15 of 22 passes for 242 yards and two touchdowns.

But the Jets were jolted by four major casualties, including Gerry Philbin, who incurred a dislocated right shoulder with only 52 seconds remaining. Surgery might be needed and he will miss at least three weeks.

The other injured players were Cliff McClain, a rookie running back; Gordon Wright, an offensive end and Cecil Leonard, a defensive back.

Chiefs 30, Lions 17

DETROIT, Aug. 9 (AP).—Kansas City scored three touchdowns on pass interceptions in the second half, two within a 38-second span, en route to a 30-17 victory over Detroit last night.

With the Chiefs leading 14-10 and 5:34 left in the game, Jerry May of Kansas City, picked off a Greg Landry pass and ran 33 yards for a touchdown. Thirty-eight seconds later, Emmitt Thomas snared another Landry toss and sprinted 42 yards for the score.

Colts 33, Raiders 21

OAKLAND, Aug. 9 (AP).—Baltimore came from behind in the last period under the direction of veteran quarterback Earl Morrall and beat Oakland 33-21 last night.

The 36-year-old Morrall passed for one touchdown, a 38-yard strike to Eddie Kinion, and set up another with a 29-yard completion to tight end Tom Mitchell.

Rams 30, Browns 17

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 9 (AP).—Los Angeles, trailing by seven points, struck for nine in less than two minutes to close out the first half and rolled past Cleveland last night, 30-17, as the regulars, reserves and rookies shared the honors.

The preseason opener for the NFL rivals drew 71,856 in the annual Los Angeles Times charities game.

Saints 14, Vikings 13

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 9 (AP).—Brooks safety Doug Wyatt ran back a fumble recovery 50 yards with four seconds remaining and Tom Dempsey kicked a conversion to give New Orleans a 14-13 victory over Minnesota in a game played almost completely by rookies.

Dolphins 16, Steelers 16

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 9 (AP).—Bob Griese's slick running in the rain set up a quick Miami touchdown last night and the Dolphins snatched out a 16-16 victory over Pittsburgh in the Gator Bowl.

As rain drenched this 13,400-seat stadium, Griese made a brief appearance at the start of the game. He hit Howard Twilley for 20 yards, Marv Fleming for 13 and Twilley again for 10 to get Miami moving.

Browns 22, Oilers 13

HOUSTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—Cecil Turner returned a punt 66 yards for one touchdown and Bob Douglass passed 29 yards to Craig Heyman for another last night in leading Chicago to a 23-13 victory over Houston.

Cowboys 24, Chargers 19

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 9 (AP).—Dallas defeated San Diego, 20-10, last night at San Diego Stadium. A crowd of 32,322 saw quarterback Craig Morton lead the Cowboys to a 10-3 half-time lead and quarterback Roger Staubach add ten points in the second half. John Hadl went all the way as San Diego's quarterback.

Bengals 27, Redskins 18

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9 (WP).—Cincinnati defeated Washington, 27-12, last night in the new Riverfront stadium before a crowd of 52,269.

Running back Larry Brown of Washington fumbled on the Redskins' 30-yard line in the first quarter and that was turned into a one-yard touchdown plunge by Cincinnati's Jim Phillips. Brown fumbled again in the third quarter and rookie cornerback Lamar Parrish scooped up the ball and ran 55 yards for a score.

One of the newest exhibits is on the Super Bowl. Listed prominently are the 49 writers who picked the Colts to beat the Jets before the 1969 Super Bowl, plus the six who had it the other way.



United Press International
ODD MAN OUT—Neither Detroit catcher Bill Freehan nor the umpire have knocked out the Yankees' Thurman Munson. Both men agreed Munson was out at the plate.

Laver Drop Shot Sets Down Drysdale

By Neil Amdur

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 9 (NYT).—How can Rod Laver improve, you say? What more is left for the little red-haired rocket after two grand slams, over \$100,000 in money winners, and countless commercial endorsements?

Yesterday, in the semi-final round of the \$50,000 United States Professional tennis championships, the 31-year-old Australian demonstrated the supreme depth and versatility of his game. In a phenomenal string of service breaks that has become his trademark, Laver won 15 of the last 16 games from Cliff Drysdale to score a 5-3, 6-0, 6-1 victory. In winning, Laver gave one of the most graphic exhibitions of one of the game's most difficult strokes—the drop shot.

The second-seeded Laver can celebrate his 32nd birthday today by receiving his fifth straight champion's check from the New England Merchants National Bank.

This, one is worth \$12,000, and Laver's final-round opponent will be his keenest rival on the circuit, Tony Roche, another Australian left-hander.

The 25-year-old Roche, a straight-set conqueror of Arthur Ashe in the quarterfinals, struggled past a third Australian, 24-year-old Roy Emerson, 2-6, 6-1, 6-3, in the second semi-final match at the Longwood Cricket Club.

You have heard of the Laver speed, stamina, strength and top spin. You have watched him serve aces and smash overheads, punch volleys and push up lobs. But the drop shot has no power of its own—it is a delicate touch shot that must utilize the speed and diminish the pace of the oncoming ball.

Side a drop shot for a winner and you're a hero; stroke it too hard, "too soft, and you'll lose the point. Laver executed perfectly, time after time, sucking his South African rival to the net.

Stone, a 40-year-old professional from Independence, Mo., provided a surprising five-under-par total that included six birdies and one bogey.

Stone won the Florida Citrus Open at Orlando during the winter and finished third in the Canadian Open. He started his career as a driving range instructor in 1954 and was a club pro before joining the tour three years ago.

Jack Nicklaus carded a 69 that tied Julius Boros at 209. Nicklaus said he had a tendency to hit the ball "too hard" on this admittedly difficult course. He recalled that in 1968 when he won here in a playoff he trailed by five strokes going into the last round.

"What I have to do tomorrow is improve my timing," said Nicklaus, who had three birdies and two bogeys on his card. Aaron's card, except for the 7, was a series of 4's on 10 holes and seven 3's.

Third-Round Leaders

Frank Beard	Tom Shaw	Tommy Aaron	George Archer	Bob Stone	Mike Flanagan	Julius Boros	Jack Nicklaus	Tommy Jacobs	Paul Barnes	Bob Lunn	Mike Drysdale	Glen Little	Fred Marti	Bobby Mitchell	Johnnie Cook	Bob Murphy	Bobby Nichols	Tom Weiskopf
73-63-67—209	73-63-69—209	73-63-69—208	73-63-70—206	73-63-70—207	73-63-70—207	73-63-70—209	73-63-70—209	73-63-71—211	73-63-71—211	73-63-71—211	73-63-71—211	73-63-71—211	73-63-71—211	73-63-71—211	73-63-71—211	73-63-71—211	73-63-71—211	73-63-71—211

Despite a birdie at the next hole, the Georgia professional finished with a 68 that dropped him into the 206 bracket with Archer. The latter was even par over the 7,180-yard course. "I'm just delighted," said the six-foot-six-inch former ranch hand from California.

"I've been under 200 for 72 holes once in seven tournaments here," Archer said. "It looks as though I have a chance to be near the top if I continue playing this well."

Bruce Crampton of Australia, who carried off the \$50,000 first prize in the Westchester Classic last Sunday, made a bid to close in on the leaders. But he started and ended with bogey 5's. "I just wasn't sharp enough," Crampton said after his 70 left him at 207 with Bob Stone.

Reports said the two cars bounded over a large protective wall and spun several times in the air before landing among the tightly-packed spectators.

The Karlskoga hospital reported that 15 of the injured are in a serious condition, but none are critical. The drivers of the two cars were not injured.

Racing Accident Kills 4 Spectators

KARLSKOGA, Sweden, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Four people were killed and about 25 injured when a racing car ran into a crowd of people watching the start of a race here today, police reported.

Reports said the two cars bounded over a large protective wall and spun several times in the air before landing among the tightly-packed spectators.

The Karlskoga hospital reported that 15 of the injured are in a serious condition, but none are critical. The drivers of the two cars were not injured.

Some of his teammates tolerate him and always have. Most of them appear to have a manly affection for him, including those who don't agree with his life style.

Coolly enough, many Jets are delighted not to have Namath available for the first few exhibition games.

"He could get hurt," says one of his admirers. "And he only needs two games to get ready, anyway."

McElhenny Inducted Into Hall

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 9 (NYT).—His voice cracking with emotion, Hugh McElhenny, said at his induction into the pro football Hall of Fame yesterday, "I want to pay tribute to the athletes that I played with for their second efforts which made my runs successful and to my opponents for all the mistakes they made to make me look good."

How could he have said it any better?

McElhenny, described by Lou Spada, president of the San Francisco 49ers, as the greatest runner of all time; Tom Fears, Pete Phifer and Jack Christianen were enshrinced in the Hall of Fame yesterday, bringing to 66 the number of players similarly honored since this institution opened in 1963.

All four were contemporaries who played against one another in the early nineteen-twenties. McElhenny, star of the 49ers from 1922 to 1926, is now 61 years old and with an advertising agency in San Francisco.

Fears, 47, was a famous pass

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

(Second Game)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston ... 360 221 101—11 14 2

San Francisco ... 160 670 606—2 8 0

St. Louis (10-10) and Edwards; Brown, Robertson, Johnson, (10-10) and Dickey; L-Ryan (24-1). ER-Rader (10th).

New York ... 628 186 666—1 4 1

Pittsburgh ... 628 186 666—1 4 1

Chicago ... 628 186 666—1 4 1

Montreal ... 628 186 666—1 4 1

Atlanta ... 628 186 666—1 4 1

San Diego ... 628 186 666—1 4 1

Reds ... 628 186 666—1 4 1

Seattle ... 628 186 666—1 4 1

Milwaukee ... 628 186 666—1 4 1

Los Angeles ... 628 186 666—1 4 1

Chicago ... 628 186 666—1 4 1

Philadelphia ... 628 186 666—1 4 1

Baltimore ... 628 186 666—1 4 1

St. Louis ... 628 186 666—1 4 1

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